



NAVAL AIR STATION FORT WORTH JRB CARSWELL FIELD TEXAS

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD COVER SHEET

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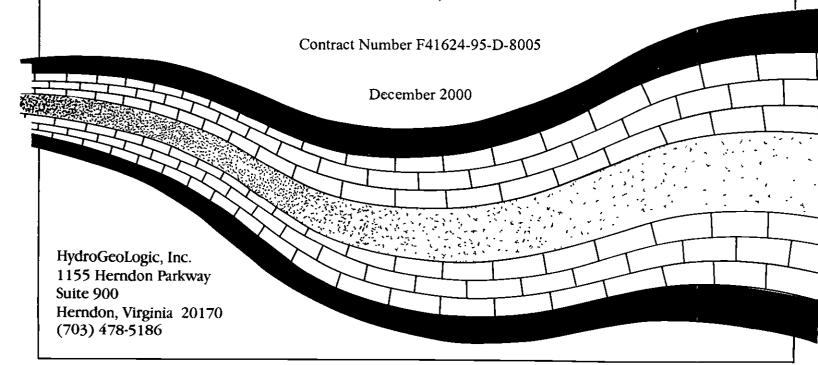


FINAL PHASE II RFI WORK PLAN AREA OF CONCERN 13 NAS FORT WORTH JRB, TEXAS



Prepared for

U.S. Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence Brooks AFB, Texas



RESPONSES TO COMMENTS: DRAFT PHASE II RFI WORK PLAN AREA OF CONCERN 13 NAS FORT WORTH JRB, TEXAS

Responses to Comments

Specific Comments

Comment 1 Page 2-1, Section 2.0: Paragraph 2, third sentence: It is recommended that the text indicates whether analytical samples were collected following the soil excavation. If not, please provide an explanation for not sampling.

Response HydroGeoLogic was unable to determine whether excavation samples were collected following the removal of the OWS in 1993. Law Environmental began investigating Building 1145 in 1994 and based on those results, further action was necessary. Building 1145 was added to the list of SWMUs/AOCs requiring investigation in March 1995.

Comment 2 Page 2-4, Section 2.5: First bullet, last sentence: Please include the SPLP results and the new alternative MSC in the final work plan.

Response HydroGeoLogic has added the requested information.

Comment 3 Figure 1, Please remove the label for "HydroGeoLogic Field Office" as it does not relate to the project.

Response HydroGeoLogic concurs and will make the necessary revision.

Comment 4 Figure 3, Data Screening Values for Groundwater: Please show the actual MQL values in the table.

Response HydroGeoLogic will attempt to identify the specific MQLs in the RFI Report, however this may be an impossible task since MQLs vary by laboratory, and sometimes by year. These analytical results were generated by a contractor other than HydroGeoLogic.

Comment 5 Figure 5, Please add "Phase II RFI" to the Figure title.

Response HydroGeoLogic has made the requested revision.

Comment 6 Figure 5, Notes, second line: Please insert a space between "detections" and "greater".

Response HydroGeoLogic has made the requested revision.

Comment 7 Figure 5, Please add a color-coded legend that indicates previous investigations to include the contractor name and the year samples were collected.

Response HydroGeoLogic has made the requested revision.



FEDERAL EXPRESS

December 4, 2000

Mr. Don Ficklen HQ AFCEE/ERD 3207 North Road Brooks AFB, Texas 78235-5363

Re: Final Phase II RFI Work Plan

Area of Concern 13

NAS Fort Worth JRB, Texas F41624-95-D-8005-0016

Dear Mr. Ficklen:

HydroGeoLogic, Inc. is pleased to submit the Final version of the Phase II RFI Work Plan and for the Area of Concern 13 at NAS Fort Worth JRB, Texas. This report summarizes historical and existing site data, identifies data gaps, and proposes soil and groundwater investigation activities designed to provide the information necessary to determine the appropriate closure standard and complete the AOC 13 RFI Report. Field work is expected to commence the week of December 11, 2000.

Please call me at (512) 336-1170 should you have any questions or comments concerning this document.

Sincerely,

Fodel Hand

Todd Harrah

Project Manager

Enclosure

cc: Michael Dodyk (AFCEE/ERD) Audrie Medina (UNITEC Inc.)

FINAL PHASE II RFI WORK PLAN AREA OF CONCERN 13 NAS FORT WORTH JRB, TEXAS

Prepared for

U.S. Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence Brooks AFB, Texas

Contract No. F41624-95-D-8005

Prepared by

HydroGeoLogic, Inc. 1155 Herndon Parkway, Suite 900 Herndon, Virginia 20170

December 2000

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PREFACE

This Final Phase II Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Investigation (RFI) Work Plan for Area of Concern (AOC) 13 was prepared for the U.S. Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence (AFCEE) to propose additional soil and groundwater sampling and analysis necessary to complete the environmental investigation and determine the appropriate closure standard for the site under the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) Risk Reduction Rules Program. The site is located at the Naval Air Station Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base (NAS Fort Worth JRB), Texas. The site characterization data proposed to be collected in this Work Plan will support the completion of the RFI Report, including a request for closure of the site from the TNRCC. In order to provide the rationale for proposed sampling and analysis, this Work Plan also presents a summary of existing site characterization data for AOC 13. This includes a summary of data resulting from excavation and confirmation sampling activities associated with the removal and replacement of the previous OWS and UST, as well as data resulting from previous environmental investigations. The proposed actions contained in this Work Plan are designed to determine the complete nature and extent of any remaining contamination in site soils and groundwater

The work is being conducted under Contract No. F41624-95-D-8005, Delivery Order No. 0016 issued to HydroGeoLogic, Inc. (HydroGeoLogic) in support of the Air Force Installation Restoration Program (IRP). HydroGeoLogic's Program Manager is Mr. James P. Costello, P.G. HydroGeoLogic's Project Manager is Mr. Todd C. Harrah.

This contract is administered by the Defense Contract Management Command, 10500 Battleview Parkway, Suite 200, Manassas, Virginia, 22110. The Contracting Officer is Mr. Cliff Trimble. The Contracting Officer's Representative is Mr. Don Ficklen, located at Headquarters AFCEE/Environmental Restoration Division, 3207 North Road, Brooks Air Force Base (AFB), Texas 78235-5363.

Investigation activities performed to date by HydroGeoLogic, as well as those proposed herein, are performed in accordance with the procedures provided in HydroGeoLogic's Revised Final Work Plans RFI of Waste Accumulation Areas (HydroGeoLogic, 1999), the Final Basewide Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) (HydroGeoLogic, 2000), and AFCEE-approved modifications.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFCEE U.S. Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence

AOC area of concern AFB Air Force Base

bgs below ground surface

CFR Code of Federal Regulations
COC contaminant of concern

GSAP Groundwater Sampling and Analysis Program

HW hazardous waste HydroGeoLogic HydroGeoLogic, Inc.

IRP Installation Restoration Program

IT IT Corporation

LAW Law Engineering and Environmental Services, Inc.

LNAPL light non-aqueous phase liquid

mg/kg milligram per kilogram
MQL method quantitation limit
MSC medium-specific concentration

NAS Fort Worth JRB Naval Air Station Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base

OWS oil/water separator

PCB polychlorinated biphenyl POL petroleum, oil, and lubricants

QAPP Quality Assurance Project Plan

RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RFA RCRA Facility Assessment
RFI RCRA Facility Investigation
RRS Risk Reduction Standard

SPLP Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure

Sunbelt Sunbelt Industrial Services, Inc.
SVOC semivolatile organic compound
SWMU solid waste management unit

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (continued)

TAL TNRCC TOC	Target Analyte List Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission total organic carbon
μg/L	microgram per liter
UST	underground storage tank
VOC	volatile organic compound
WAA	waste accumulation area
WP	work plan

FINAL PHASE II RFI WORK PLAN AREA OF CONCERN 13 NAS FORT WORTH JRB, TEXAS

1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

On February 7, 1991, the former Carswell Air Force Base (AFB), now Naval Air Station Fort Worth Joint Reserve Base (NAS Fort Worth JRB), was issued a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste (HW) permit HW-50289 by the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC). This permit requires a RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) of all Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) and Areas of Concern (AOCs) listed in Permit Provision VIII; as well as those SWMUs and AOCs subsequently added to the list. On March 2, 1995 AOC 13, the Auto Hobby Shop oil/water separator (OWS) and associated underground storage tank (UST) was added to Permit Provision VIII. The permit requires that the owner determine whether hazardous constituents listed in the 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 264, Appendix IX have been released into the environment prior to site closure and removal of the SWMU or AOC from the permit.

AOC 13, the Auto Hobby Shop (Building 1145), was constructed in September 1989. Building 1145 is located south of the petroleum oil and lubricant (POL) tank farm on Hobby Shop Road (Figure 1). The OWS and associated UST was located under the concrete pavement adjacent to the back of the building and received waste engine oil, lubricating oil, brake fluid, grease, and other petroleum by-products. The majority of historical contaminant releases at AOC 13 have occurred as a result of leaking connection pipes leading from the Auto Hobby Shop to the OWS. This document provides a summary of all environmental investigation and construction activities previously conducted at AOC 13 and proposes additional soil and groundwater investigation needed to confirm and/or delineate contaminants previously detected at the site. Proposed investigations are designed to the complete nature and extent of any remaining contamination in site soils and groundwater and support the completion of an RFI Report and request for site closure.

Whereas significant site investigation work has been performed at this site over a number of years, the work proposed in this Work Plan represents an iterative step of the investigation process to confirm and/or delineate previously detected contaminants. As such, this Work Plan is condensed and only presents proposed sampling and analysis and the historical information relevant to providing a rationale for proposed work. In order to supplement this abbreviated Work Plan, investigation activities proposed are also to be performed in accordance with the field sampling and health and safety procedures presented in HydroGeoLogic's Revised Final Work Plans RFI of Waste Accumulation Areas (HydroGeoLogic, 1999), the Final Basewide Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) (HydroGeoLogic, 2000), and AFCEE-approved modifications.

2.0 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The original OWS was installed in 1982 to treat wastewater collected from the Auto Hobby Shop floor drains located within Building 1140. The OWS was connected to a double-walled UST (1145-1) and the effluent water was then piped to the sanitary sewer (IT, 1998). A new Auto Hobby Shop (Building 1145) was built in September 1989, and the OWS and UST (1145-1) were relocated and placed south of Building 1145. Two additional USTs (1140-1 and 1140-2), located to the east (down gradient) of the Building 1145, were punctured during construction activities of Building 1145, and were subsequently removed. Clean closure is currently being submitted to the TNRCC for USTs 1140-1 and 1140-2 under a separate project.

A broken inflow pipe was discovered in 1993 during the replacement of the original OWS. Soil beneath the OWS was saturated with light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL). The contaminated soil was over excavated, replaced with clean fill, and a new OWS was installed. The original UST (1145-1) was not removed during this excavation. The excavated area was capped with 8 inches of reinforced concrete, thereby limiting surface water from leaching through site soils and further transporting contaminants to groundwater.

2.1 LAW ENGINEERING AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES - 1994

In April 1994, Law Engineering and Environmental Services (LAW) conducted a RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) on 11 OWSs located at the former Carswell AFB. The Auto Hobby Shop, Building 1145 was part of this RFA. The RFA was designed to evaluate the operational status of the OWS, assess the potential for release of contaminants, recommend repairs or replacement, and provide recommendations concerning the future use of each OWS (LAW, 1995). LAW advanced four soil borings (1145-SB01 through 1145-SB04) surrounding the OWS. Surface and subsurface soil samples were collected at each boring and analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and metals by EPA Methods SW8240 and SW6010, respectively. Soil borings were located on the northeast, southeast, southwest, and northwest side of the OWS. The locations of these borings and analytical results exceeding RRS 1 are depicted in Figure 2.

- Analytical results indicated surface and subsurface detections of metals (arsenic and cadmium) slightly above RRS 2. Concentrations of arsenic included a detection of 9.4 milligram per kilogram (mg/kg) in boring 1145-SB02 (6-8') and 17 mg/kg in boring 1145-SB03 (surface). The RRS 2 for arsenic is 5.85 mg/kg in surface soil and 6.58 in subsurface soil. Detections of cadmium in surface soil samples ranged from 2.1 to 2.7 mg/kg, and in subsurface soils from 2.0 to 3.2 mg/kg. The RRS 2 for cadmium is 0.556 mg/kg in surface soil and 0.59 in subsurface soil.
- Analytical results indicated surface and subsurface detections of several VOCs exceeding RRS 1. Detected VOCs included acetone, methylene chloride, ethylbenzene, and total xylenes. LAW identified detections of acetone and methylene chloride as laboratory artifacts. There were no detections of VOCs greater than RRS 2.

2.2 IT CORPORATION - 1997

In 1997, IT Corporation (IT) performed a RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) of the Sanitary Sewer System to investigate the potential for a release of hazardous materials into the environment and assess the potential impact on human health and the environment. IT advanced two soil borings (SB114501 and SB114502) on either side of the OWS (IT, 1997) (Figure 2). Soil samples were collected in the subsurface and analyzed for semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and organochlorine pesticides/polychlorinated biphenyls (pesticides/PCBs) by EPA Methods SW8270 and SW8080, respectively. In addition, monitoring well WITCTA036 was installed after over drilling soil boring SB114501. Approximately 2 feet of LNAPL was extracted from WITCTA036 just after the well was installated. IT continued to perform product removal at WITCTA036 and recommended additional delineation of contaminants detected in soil (IT, 1997).

- No surface samples were collected, however, analytical results for subsurface samples indicated the presence of several SVOCs at concentrations above RRS 1. One SVOC, bis (2-ethylhexyl) phalate, was detected at concentrations above RRS 2 at two sampling locations. Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phalate was detected at boring SB114501 (13-15'), at a concentration of 2.6 mg/kg, and at SB114502 (13-15') at a concentration of 2.7 J mg/kg. The RRS 2 concentration for bis (2-ethylhexyl) phalate is 0.6 mg/kg. There were no detections of pesticides/PCBs above RRS 1.
- Groundwater samples were collected from WITCTA036 and analyzed for VOCs (SW8260), SVOCs (SW8270), metals/mercury (SW6010/SW7000/SW7471), and diesel/gasoline range organics (SW8015). The location of well WITCTA036 and analytical results of sampling are depicted in Figure 3. No metals were detected above RRS 1 in the groundwater sample. Diesel and gasoline range organics were detected at concentrations significantly above RRS 1; however, the TNRCC does not have established medium-specific concentrations (MSCs), or RRS 2 values, for these organic ranges. Several VOCs and SVOCs were detected at concentrations significantly higher than the RRS 2 concentrations. The elevated dissolved concentrations of VOCs and SVOCs were consistent with the finding of LNAPL in the well.

2.3 IT CORPORATION - 1998

In January 1998, IT conducted a second round of sampling, installing five additional soil borings (SB114503, SB114504, SB114506, SB114507, and SB114508) to determine the extent of petroleum contamination in soils and whether free product detected at well WITCTA036 was migrating laterally in groundwater (IT, 1998). Surface and subsurface soil samples were collected and analyzed for VOCs (SW8260), SVOCs (SW8270), pesticides/PCBs (SW8080), and metals/mercury (SW6010/SW7000/SW7471) (Figure 2). In addition, IT installed 13 stratopunch groundwater screening wells to determine the lateral migration of constituents in groundwater. These screening wells were field analyzed for VOCs by EPA Method SW8021. Based upon the screening results, five permanent monitoring wells (WITCTA040 through WITCTA044) were installed and developed. These five monitoring wells were sampled for VOCs (SW8260), SVOCs (SW8270), and metals/mercury (SW6010/SW7000/SW7471). Figure 3 provides groundwater analytical results exceeding RRS 1 and RRS 2 values. IT continued product removal until March 1998, at which time HydroGeoLogic continued the free product removal on a weekly basis.

- Analytical results from soil samples indicated the presence of some metals above RRS 2. Cadmium was detected at a concentration of 0.95 at SB114507 (surface). The RRS 2 value for cadmium in surface soil is 0.556 mg/kg. There were two detections of antimony above RRS 2. They included a concentration of 0.64 F at SB114507 (surface) and 0.69 F at SB114504 (surface). The RRS 2 value for antimony in surface soil is 0.56 mg/kg. The only other detection of an inorganic compound was lead at a concentration of 159 mg/kg at the surface interval of SB114507. The RRS 2 concentration for lead in surface soil is 30.97 mg/kg.
- Analytical results from soil samples indicated the presence of several VOCs and one SVOC in site soils at concentrations above RRS 1. Most of the detections were limited to boring SB114503 and were all below respective RRS 2 values. Detections of methylene chloride at several locations and intervals were qualified as laboratory artifacts by IT. There were no detections of pesticides/PCBs. See Figure 2 for soil analytical results.
- Analytical results from groundwater sampling indicated that groundwater contamination resulting from OWS releases were localized to the area in the immediate vicinity of the OWS (Figure 3). Detections of petroleum related VOCs were limited to the sample collected from well WITCTA041 and were all below RRS 2 values. Only two VOCs were detected above their respective RRS 2 values. Trichloroethene (TCE) was detected at a concentration of 25 micrograms per liter (μg/L) in the sample collected from background well WITCTA040, and vinyl chloride was detected at a concentration of 2.1 μg/L in the sample collected from well WITCTA041. Both of these detections are associated with a regional TCE groundwater plume being addressed under a separate project. No other organics or inorganics were detected above RRS 2 values.

2.4 HYDROGEOLOGIC INC. - 1999

HydroGeoLogic performed quarterly groundwater monitoring in 1999 on two of the five AOC 13 monitoring wells. During January, July, and October 1999, monitoring well WITCTA044 was sampled and analyzed for VOCs (SW8260B) and natural attenuation parameters (i.e., chloride; nitrate; sulfate; total organic carbon (TOC); iron II; alkalinity; and methane, ethene, and ethane). In April 1999, monitoring well WITCTA041 was sampled and analyzed for VOCs by EPA Method SW8260B and metals/mercury by EPA Methods SW6010B/SW7000 and SW7471.

Free product recovery was performed in January and July 1998 at WITCTA036, at which time free product thickness was greater than 2 feet in each event. In August 1998, HydroGeoLogic began weekly product removal from WITCTA036. The thickness of product removed during weekly removal activities has generally ranged between 0.6 and 0.8 feet in thickness up to just before May 2000 excavation activities.

• Analytical results for groundwater indicated no detections of VOCs during four quarters of 1999 quarterly groundwater sampling at monitoring well WITCTA044, and no detections of VOCs during the April 1999 sampling event at well WITCTA041. All metals concentrations were below background during the April 1999 sampling event at well WITCTA041.

2.5 HYDROGEOLOGIC INC. - 2000

In May and June 2000, HydroGeoLogic completed the removal and disposal of the Building 1145 OWS, UST, and associated contaminated media. The excavation consisted of removing the surface concrete, subsurface soils, and OWS/UST system. Approximately 300 cubic yards of soil were removed and the excavation area measured approximately 16.5 feet wide by 32 feet long and 16 feet deep. Monitoring well WITCTA036 was within the excavation area and was plugged and abandoned. Groundwater was encountered during the excavation at 16 feet below ground surface (bgs) and a small amount of LNAPL was observed on the groundwater. Groundwater from the excavation was repeatedly pumped out, allowing the pit allowed to recharge between pumping events, in an effort to remove as much free product as possible. Approximately 2,600 gallons of free product-impacted water was removed from the excavation area and appropriately disposed. Following the excavation and removal of contaminated groundwater, 10 confirmation samples were collected from the sidewalls/perimeter of the excavation area in order to determine the amount, if any, residual contamination left in place (Figure 4). The new 1,500-gallon OWS system was installed and the excavation was back filled with crushed stone. The new OWS is a self-contained unit and therefore, a new UST was not installed.

Table 1 provides the depth and location of each confirmation sample collected. Samples PHGL1145-E1 and PHGL1145-E4 were collected on the same sidewall at different depths, and samples PHGL1145-E2 and PHGL1145-E3 were also collected at the same location at different depths. Soil samples were analyzed for VOCs (SW8260), SVOCs (SW8270), metals/mercury (SW6010/SW7000/SW7471), and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) by Texas Method TX1005.

- Analytical results from soil samples indicated the presence of only one metal above RRS 2. Chromium was detected in five samples ranging in concentration from 16.7 to 18.9 mg/kg. The surface and subsurface RRS 2 concentration for chromium is 16.31 mg/kg. The highest detection of chromium at PHGL1145-W2 (18.9 mg/kg), was submitted for SPLP analysis and was determined not to exceed the groundwater MSC for chromium (0.1 mg/L). Therefore, the site-specific MSC for chromium in soil is 18.9 mg/kg.
- Analytical results from soil samples indicated the presence of several VOCs and SVOCs above RRS 1 concentrations. Detected VOCs and SVOCs were limited to the subsurface soil in the northeast quadrant of the site (samples PHGL1145-E4 and PHGL1145-N1). However, all of these detections were below respective RRS 2 concentrations. Total petroleum hydrocarbons were not detected in any soil samples.

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Table 1
Excavation Confirmation Sample Information
HydroGeoLogic - May 2000

Somities 22 12 1		Se il Auglion dessangil Sales de Se essayum aparavaring	
PHGL1145-E1	10	4' South from NE corner	0.0
PHGL1145-E2	10	15' South from NE corner	0.0
PHGL1145-E3	14	15' South from NE corner	0.0
PHGL1145-E4	14	4' South from NE corner	64.2
PHGL1145-E5	10	21' South from NE corner	0.0
PHGL1145-N1	10	5' West from NE corner	87.0
PHGL1145-S1	10	5' West from SE corner	0.0
PHGL1145-W1	8.5	6' South from NW corner	0.0
PHGL1145-W2	10	16' South from NW corner	0.0
PHGL1145-W3	10	20' South from NW corner	0.0

Notes:

NE - northeast

NW - northwest

SE - southeast

3.0 CURRENT INVESTIGATION

The May 2000 excavation confirmation sampling results were evaluated in comparison with historical site characterization data. It was concluded that data gaps in soil and groundwater remain, and that additional investigation is necessary to acquire sufficient site characterization data to determine the appropriate closure standard for the site under the TNRCC RRS program.

Additional soil borings will be installed in order to confirm and/or delineate previously detected site contaminants (Figure 5). In general, if compounds are detected in soil above the RRS 2 concentration, the highest detections of the compound will be subjected to SPLP testing to attempt to establish a site-specific MSC.

It is proposed that five soil borings be advanced in order to confirm and/or delineate previous constituent detections at AOC 13 to background values. Figure 5 illustrates the proposed sampling locations and analytical parameters.

- Soil boring BHGLAOC13001 and BHGLAOC13002 will be advanced southeast of 1145-SB02 and east of 1145-SB03, respectively in order to confirm Standard 3 surface and subsurface soil concentrations of arsenic and cadmium detected by LAW in 1994.
- Soil boring BHGLAOC13003 will be advanced just southeast of SB114507 in order to confirm Standard 3 surface soil concentrations of cadmium and lead detected by IT in 1998.
- Soil boring BHGLAOC13004 will be advanced south of the excavation area in order to delineate surface soil Standard 3 concentrations of arsenic, cadmium, and lead and Standard 2 concentrations zinc detected at 1145-SB03 (LAW) and SB114507 (IT). Boring BHGLAOC13004 will also be used to delineate subsurface Standard 3 concentrations of cadmium detected at 1145-SB03 (LAW) and 1145-SB04 (LAW).
- Soil boring BHGLAOC13005 will be completed west of the excavation area and between 1145-SB01 and 1145-SB04 to delineate Standard 3 concentrations of cadmium and chromium, and RRS 2 concentrations of VOCs and SVOCs that were detected at the surrounding east, north, and south soil borings and excavation samples. This boring will also provide western delineation for RRS 3 concentrations of cadmium and chromium detected at the surface, 5-, and 10-foot intervals at boring 1145-SB04 (IT) and 1145-SB01 (IT).

During this second phase of the RFI field effort, a portion of the soil sample volume submitted with each metals analyses, will be held at the laboratory to be utilized for possible SPLP analysis. Where holding times allow, the SPLP extraction method will be used to determine if a higher site-specific MSC value can be established for all inorganic and organic compounds detected above the promulgated RRS 2. All SPLP extraction results will be compared to the industrial groundwater MSCs.

In addition to soil sampling, one round of groundwater sampling is necessary to determine if groundwater contamination has been effectively delineated. Table 2 provides the proposed groundwater sampling locations and analytical parameters.

Table 2
Proposed Groundwater Sample Locations and Parameters

		milijie Busansas	
		120013	120016
WITCTA040	x	х	x
WITCTA041	x	х	х
WITCTA042	X	х	х
WITCTA043	x	x	x
WITCTA044			x

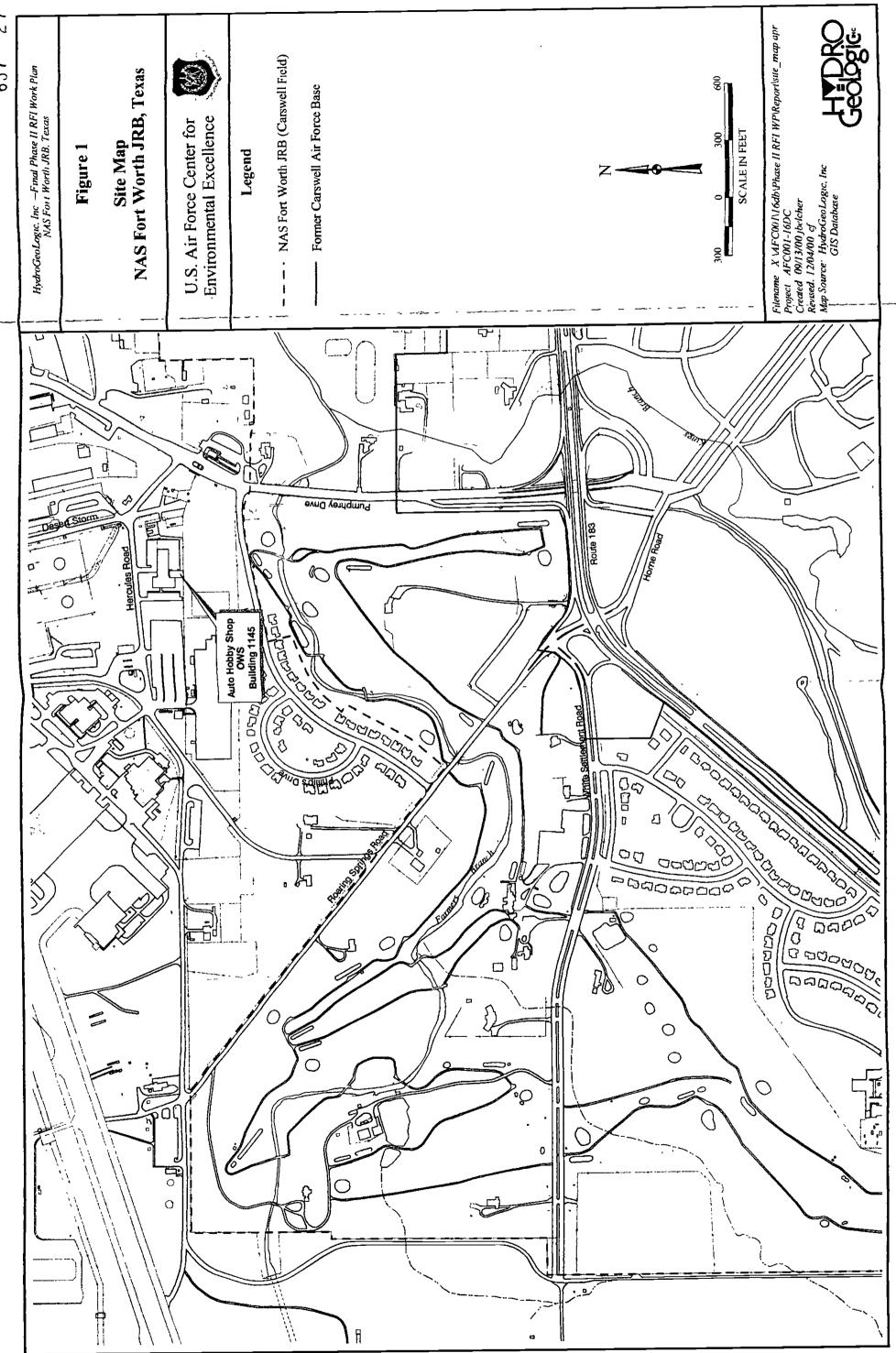
^{*}One round of groundwater sampling will be performed.

Once the proposed field effort is complete, the results will be evaluated to determine if the data adequately defines the nature and extent of all site contaminants. If not, HydroGeoLogic will prepare a letter proposal for submission and approval by the AFCEE to complete required sampling and analysis. Once the nature and extent have been fully defined, the results will be compiled and presented in an RFI Report, with a discussion of the RRS that is appropriate for closure at this site.

4.0 REFERENCES

- HydroGeoLogic, Inc., 1999, Revised Final Work Plans, RCRA Facility Investigation of Waste Waste Accumulation Areas, NAS Fort Worth JRB, Texas.
- HydroGeoLogic, 2000, Final 2000 Basewide Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), NAS Fort Worth JRB, Texas.
- IT Corporation, 1997, Draft Naval Air Station Fort Worth RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI)
 Sanitary Sewer System, NAS Fort Worth JRB, Texas.
- IT Corporation, 1998, Draft Naval Air Station Fort Worth OWS RCRA Facility Investigation Addendum Report, NAS Fort Worth JRB, Texas.
- Law Engineering and Environmental Services, 1995, Final Installation Restoration Program (IRP)
 Oil/Water Separator Assessment Report, NAS Fort Worth JRB, Texas.

FIGURES



⊙ SB114504 ● 1145-SB02

10 SB114502 ©SB114503

1145-SB01

SB114501 ● ♦ WTCTA036

1145-SB03

1145-SB04

WITCTA042

Result 1980

Concentrations are reported in µg/L

NV - No Value

ND — Nondetect

NA — Not Analyzed

MQL - Method Quantitation Limit

RRS 1 - Risk Reduction Standard 1

RRS 2 — Risk Reduction Standard 2

F - The analyte was positively identifed but the associated numerical value is below the MQL

J - Estimated quantitation based upon the QC data

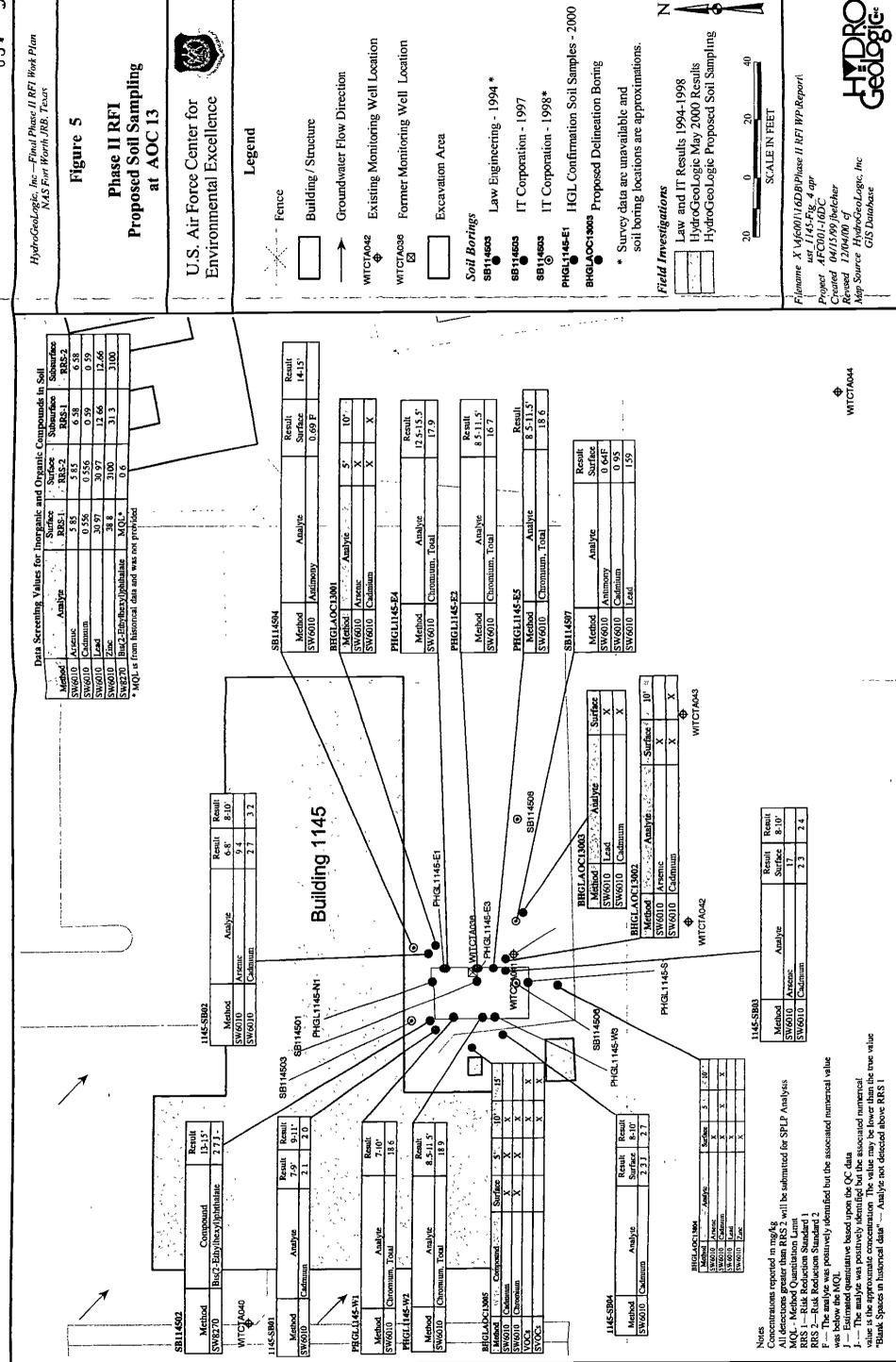
"Blank Spaces" — Analyte not detected above RRS 1

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ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

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